Hillsborough Recorder

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTIES.

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THE OPENING UP OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

A NEW ERA IN COMMERCE.

Events of recent occurrence in China and Japan indicate a permanent overthrow of the barriers which have so long existed in those nations against commercial and social intercourse with the rest of mankind. In the latter country the Mikado, or spiritual emperor, who is considered in the Japanese religion the vicegerent of God on earth, though nominally the supreme ruler, has in reality no political power. The actual government is conducted by a Council of State, consisting of five nobles appointed by the Tycoon, the temporal emperor. Under the Tycoon are several hundreds of hereditary princes, sovereigns within their own dominions, but vessels of the Tycoon. The late civil war in that country seems to have been carried on by these princes, or daimios, against the Tycoon, on the ground that he had opened the country to foreign commerce only in such ports as would give revenue to himself, and kept those closed that would have benefitted the princes. He deserves the credit, however, of having been the leader in the movement by which Japan was opened to commerce, whilst the successful leaders of the revolution were bitterly opposed to it. This opposition, now that the profits of opening the ports to commerce have become apparent, has ceased, and the princes only ask to share proportionately in them. At the latest advices the domestic affairs of Japan were assuming a more settled aspect, though the contest of factions has not altogether terminated. The point most important, however, to civilized nations is agreed upon by all parties, that commercial intercourse with the outside world is to be promoted. Our own interest in the affairs of Japan is shown by statistics lately published, giving the condition of our Asiatic trade, from which it appears that the trade to China and Japan from San Francisco, has increased from $1,548,794 in 1856, to $11,774,046 in 1867. It also appears that in 1867 a large per cent. of the inward and outward Asiatic tonnage at California was by steam, the first inward steam freight being 800 tons; the next was 941, 1,168, 11,90, 2,100 and so on. The steam shipments of merchandise were $1,120.053, and the treasure $4,836,171 last year—all of which originally went via England.

Another interesting fact is that in 1867 the manufacturers of the Atlantic States made a much larger per cent. of the exports from San Francisco to Japan and China than formerly. These at present are drawn from the East to San Francisco, via Panama, but the completion of the Pacific railroad will open an avenue of direct trade which must immesely increase the benefits that the Atlantic, not less than the Pacific, slope of the United States must derive from the opening commerce with the East.

The other event referred to, and which is of more special interest to Americans, on account of its being conducted under the auspices of a well known citizen of this county, is the embassy extraordinary which the Emperor of China has dispatched to the great powers of the world, for the purpose of negotiating treaties and entering into commercial relations with them. The arrival of the ambassador, Mr. Burlingame, and his suite at San Francisco, and the banquet and speech making which celebrated the occasion, have already been announced. The breaking down of the Chinese wall of commercial exclusions must give an enormous development to the trade of the world with China. The old truth that men can be more easily led than driven has received a fresh illustration in the relations of foreign nations to that country. The former system of compulsion proved a complete failure. When England and France sent out vast fleets to force a treaty of commerce and navigation with China, they found Russia already there, in the person of Prince Powtchin, who, crossing overland with a small escort, had already made a treaty, and secured to Russia, cheaply, more than was gained by the squadrons of England and France. It was reserved for Sir Frederick Bruce, that "great man," as Mr. Burlingame truly calls him, (afterwards British minister at Washington,) to lay the foundation, in 1860, of a system, founded upon justice to China, by which the West was brought into proper commercial relations with that empire.

This policy, by which fair diplomatic action has been substituted for force, has borne rich fruits, among them the present mission. Mr. Burlingame says:

"Under its inspiring influence commerce has sprung into being; trade has increased from $83,000,000 to $300,000,000; steamboats have been multiplied; arsenals have been built; lighthouses have been erected; hundreds of foreigners have been taken into the service of China, under the leadership of one of the ablest men in the world. This flag which is above us (the imperial flag of China) has been adopted as the first national flag of China. Wheaton's International Law has become and is taken as a text book for that great empire. The influence of Christian missions has been advanced from the Yellow Sea even to the great Plains of Mongolia, and a great college has been established at Pekin, where foreign or modern science is to be taught, as well as the foreign languages—a great college which will be looked up to by eleven thousand students of China, who go up every three years to Pekin to take their third and fourth degrees, and to look, as they term it, into the mirror of the mind, to see what it has to reveal to them. [Applause.] And, finally, as a result, I think, directly, of that fair and generous policy, it has sent this mission forth on its errand of good will."

Mr. Burlingame adds that the mission with which he has been entrusted was unsolicited by himself, and while he declines to enter into detail upon its purposes until he shall have been received at Washington, announces generally that he accepted it in the broad interests of civilization, and that it shall be conducted for the advantage of all. It would be difficult to overrate the advantages which are to come to the trade of the United States from the overthrow of exclusion and isolation in Japan, with forty millions, and China, with its three hundred millions, occupying one-tenth of the habitable globe.

A thin, cadaverous-looking German, about fifty years of age, entered the office of a health insurance company, and inquired:

"Ish te man in vat insures te people's helts?"

The agent answered, "I attend to that business."

'Vell, I vants mine helts insured. Vot you sharge?"

"Different prices," answered the agent; "from three to ten dollars a year; and you get ten dollars a week in case of sickness."

"Vell," said Mynheer, "I vants ten dollars vert."

The agent inquired his state of health.

"Vell, I ish sick all the time. I'se shust out of bed two or three hours a tay, and the doctor says he can't do nothing more good for me."

"If that is the state of your health," returned the agent, "we can't insure it. We only insure persons who are in good health."

At this Mynheer bristled up in great anger.

"You must tink I's a fool. Vot you tink I come pay you ten dollars for insure my helt ven I vas vell?"

A Fact for Farmers.—It may not be generally known that the seed of the sunflower is the most infallible remedy yet discovered, for the speedy cure of founder in horses. The directions, which we glean from a brief article upon the subject in the Essex Banner, says:

"Immediately on discovering that your horse is foundered, mix about a pint of the whole seed in his food, and it will perfect a cure."

Sunflowers are easily grown alongside of fences and out-of-the-way places where they take up but little room. The meal when fed in small quantities to the horse is very healthy, giving to the hair a peculiar gloss. It is diuretic in its tendency. Fowls like it much and thrive on it.

DRIED FRUIT.

Within the last few years this business has increased until it has become, in many sections, a leading branch of trade, and has been found to be very profitable. The high tax imposed upon distillation of fruit has had a tendency to increase this business. Again, the work is easy—the greater part of it being done by women and children.

Since this is comparatively a new business in many sections, and one that should be increased, we propose giving a few practical suggestions as to the best plan of drying, packing, shipping, &c. We begin with

Pealed Peaches.—To make these the most saleable, the fruit should be taken from the trees before it becomes perfectly ripe and mellow—just as soon as they begin to "blush."—unless this is done they will dry dark in color, which is the great objection, and leaves them always without a quotable price. They should be sliced as fine as a little care and attention will allow. Quarters are considered a large size for *peeled peaches*, and consequently not as saleable as if sliced finer.

Unpeeled Peaches should also be selected from fruit no too ripe on the trees. They should be cut into halves only, as quarters and mixed never bring as good a price, while they are really more trouble to prepare. It is always best to select the largest peaches for good "*unpeeled* halves."

Dried Apples.—Select sound fruit, not too ripe. Be careful to pare them clean. Let there be no specks of the skin on any part, and above all, be sure they are well *cored*. Dried apples coming to market with specks of skin, cores and seed still on, never meet ready sale at market price. "Sliced" apples always pay for the increased trouble, but where this is not done, let the above, as to cleanliness, be observed. This done, and dried of a bright color, they will always sell readily for a good price.

Dried Cherries, with seeds in; always sell. They should be carefully picked when ripe, thoroughly dried, and kept as clean as possible. "Seedless" cherries belong to the most fancy of domestic dried fruit, and always find a ready market at good prices. They require to be carefully dried without being burned, and packed in their natural state. If mixed with molasses or "doctored" in any way, it is detected at once, and have to be sold at very reduced prices.

Dried Plums should be handled in the same manner as cherries.

Dried Blackberries have recently become quite a staple, and in many sections the best crop that grows. When ripe they should be nicely dried (not burned) before packing. If packed before thoroughly dried they breed worms, become mouldy, and lead to general dissatisfaction.

Dried Raspberries always bring a better price than blackberries, and should be handled in the same way.

Elderberries are not worth the trouble of drying and shipping.

Quinces and Pears, cut fine, thoroughly peeled and cored nice, bring fair prices.

The above, we think, affords the main ideas as to curing the different fruits. We now come to a most important instruction for shippers, packers and buyers, which is the grading and packing of the different descriptions.

Never mix different qualities in the same package, as it is always discovered, and the price will be based upon the poorest quality in the barrel or bag. Barrels are much preferable to bags for shipping. Let there be a distinguishing mark upon each package of the different grades. Let all barrels be carefully and correctly taxed, with each tare marked on the side of the barrel, as well as on the head. If the above directions are closely followed, the fruit will class with the best graded; and the increase in price over poor, mixed and carelessly packed fruit will amply pay for the extra trouble. This applies to almost everything that is sent to the market. It matters not how dull an article may be, when of good quality and in good order, it will not fail to bring highest market prices. Then remember this, and pack all goods in neat order; mark plain directions on every package, with name of article, weight, tare or count, and forward invoice of what, how, and when shipments are made.

We beg to state that we shall endeavor to make a speciality of selling all kinds of dried fruit during the coming season, and claim that our advantages are equal to any other market; but if desired we will ship to Liverpool, London, or elsewhere.

We will furnish, at manufacturers prices, any or all of the latest and best improved peelers.

All letters of inquiry will be promptly answered, and the best information furnished.

J. B. HUNTER & Co.,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
Cor. High and Water Streets, Portsmouth, Va.

BOILS—"A COMPOSITION."

A boil is generally very small at first and a fellow hardly notices it, but in a few days it gets to be the biggest of the two, and the chap that has it is of very little account compared with his boil, which then "has him." Boils appear mysterious upon various portions of the human body, coming when and where "they darn please," and often in very inconvenient places. Sometimes a solitary boil is the sum total of the affliction, but frequently there is a "rebishin' lot of 'em." to help the fire stone. If a boil comes anywhere on a person, that person always wishes it had come somewhere else, although it would puzzle him to say just where. Some persons call them "Dem-boils," but such persons are addicted to profanity—the proper name is boil. If a chap has a boil he generally gets a good deal of sympathy from others—"in a horn." Whoever asks him what ails him laughs at him for his pains to answer, while many unfeeling persons make game of him; or of his misfortunes, or boil. It is very wicked to make sport of persons with boils; they cannot help it, and often feel very badly about it. Physicians don't give boil patients much satisfaction as a general thing, although young physicians who are just beginning to practice are for always trying their lancets upon them. Boils are said to be "healthy," and judging from the way they take hold and hang on, and ache, and burn, and grow, and raise Cain generally, there is no doubt that they are healthy and have good constitutions. They are generally very lively and playful at night, and it is very funny to see a chap with a good large one, prospecting around the couch for a place where his boil will fit in without hurting." Boils tend to "purify the blood," strengthen the system, calm the nerves, restrain profanity, tranquilize the spirits, improve the temper and beautify the appearance. They are good things for married men who spend their evenings away from home, as they give them an opportunity to rest their night keys and get acquainted with their families. It is said that boils save the patients "fit of sickness, but if the sickness is not the best to have it must be an all fired mean thing. It is also said that a person is better after he has had them, and there is no doubt that one does feel much better after having got rid of them. Many distinguished persons have enjoyed these harbingers of health. Job took the first premium at the county fair for having more achers under cultivation than any other man. Shakespeare had them, and meant boils when he said, "One woe doth tread upon another's heel, so fast they follow." There are a great many remedies for boils, most of which are well worth trying, because if they don't do any good, they don't hurt the boils.

If a chap goes down street with a boil every man he meets will tell him of a "good thing" for it, among which are Shoemaker's wax, Mrs. Winslow's Syrup, Trix, Spaulding's Glue, Charlotte Russe, Gum Drops, Water Proof Blacking, Night Blooming Cereus, Chloroform, Kissengen, &c. &c.

A colored man who died recently in New York city, at the age of 71, was the owner of eight houses and $100,000 in bonds. He began life as a house servant.

Hillsborough Recorder.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Wednesday, May 27, 1868

All those indebted to this office for subscriptions, advertisements, or job work, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. Our necessities require it, and our advanced age admonishes us of the propriety of settling up our affairs.

☞ We are indebted to our friend and neighbor H. N. Brown, for a plate of very fine Strawberries. They were large and luscious, the best in appearance and flavor we have ever seen. They are of the Wilson Albany variety, and Mr. Brown deserves the thanks of the community for introducing them among us.

Negotiations, it is said, are in progress with a view to secure the renewal of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada.

The seventeen-year Locust, as they are called, are in large numbers in our woods. Mr. Brunes, of the Salisbury Watchman, recollects their appearance in 1834, again in 1851, as now in 1868; showing the regularity of their periods as agreeing with tradition.

THE PRESIDENT ACQUITTED.

A special dispatch was received here yesterday evening from Washington, announcing that the impeachment Court met according to adjournment yesterday, and took the vote on the 2d and 3d articles, on each of which thirty-five Senators voted "guilty" and nineteen "not guilty." The case seems then to have been abandoned, and the Court adjourned *sine die*. The two-thirds vote not having been obtained, the President stands acquitted.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The Republican Convention for nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, assembled in Chicago last week. Gen. U. S. Grant was nominated for President by acclamation. The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, at present Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the fifth balloting, was nominated for Vice President. On the first balloting the vote was for Mr. Wade 149; Mr. Fenton 132; Mr. Wilson 119; Mr. Colfax 118; Mr. Curtin 38; Mr. Cresswell 14; Mr. Kelley 6. On the fifth ballot the vote stood Colfax, 522; Wade, 42; Wilson, 11; Fenton, 75. Necessary to a choice, 326. Before the vote was announced all the States except New York and Ohio declared unanimously in favor of Colfax.

On the evening of the 22d inst. Gen. Grant was serenaded at his residence in Washington, and in response to an address of Representative Boutwell in behalf of the citizens present, made the following reply:

"Gentlemen, being entirely unaccustomed to public speaking, and without any desire to cultivate that power, [laughter.] it is impossible for me to find appropriate language to thank you for this demonstration. All that I can say is, that to whatever position I may be called by your will, I shall endeavor to discharge its duties with fidelity and honesty of my purpose. Of my rectitude in the performance of public duties you will have to judge for yourselves by my record before you."

Three cheers were then given for Grant, after which large numbers entered the house and congratulated the General.

Supreme Court.—The Summer Term will commence on Monday the 8th day of June next.

First Week.—Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to applicants for license. Causes from the First Circuit will be called.

Second Week.—Fifth and Second Circuits.

Third Week.—Fourth and Sixth Circuit.

Fourth Week.—Seventh and Eighth Circuit.

Fifth Week.—Third Circuit.

Havana, May 11.—Salnave has reached Port-au-Prince; arrested many citizens, and shot some. Six American merchants were robbed and many Americans shot at their own windows by troops. Salnave menaces all foreign Consuls. Mr. Hollister sends here for a war vessel, and sent to Jamaica for a British vessel. The anxiety is intense.

Later.—The British gunboat Phœbe left Jamaica for Port-au-Prince to assist the American Minister.

The Latest.—This whole country, (Port au Prince) except Gonaives, Jacmel and the Cape, are in arms against Salnave. At Jacmel the merchants were closing their stores.

We will do Mr. Stanton the justice to say that his letter of resignation is believed to be in the hands of one of his friends, who is instructed to present it as soon as there shall be final action of acquittal of the President under the impeachment charges. *National Intelligencer*, 25th.

FROM JAPAN.

San Francisco, May 18, 1868.—The steamer New York left Hong Kong April 16, and Yokohama April 28.

Kenzabora, the officer in command of Prince Bezon's troops, who ordered the firing on the foreigners at Hiogo, Japan, was executed by order of the Mikado, in the presence of one foreigner from each European legation, together with an equal number of Japanese officials. The scene was solemn and impressive. The condemned, being of high rank, was permitted to commit *hari kari*. Before his death he acknowledged the offence, admitted that his trial was fair, and his sentence just, and he advised the Japanese to hereafter treat foreigners with consideration.

The foreign representatives requested the Government not to confiscate his estate according to the Japanese law, but permit it to descend to his family. The request was granted. Next day the Ministers received letters of apology from the Mikado Government.

On March 5th the Ministers, with each of their vessels, went to Osaka, intending to reoccupy their former legations. They found the British legations destroyed by fire, and the French legations were torn to pieces. The American and other legations were untouched. On March 8th the French sailors, surveying off Osaka, were attacked by Prince Tosa's men. Eleven Frenchmen were killed and five wounded, and the bodies were buried at Hiogo. Two days subsequently all the Ministers embarked on board of their respective vessels. The French Ministers demanded the execution of the men concerned in the murder, with an apology from Tosa and the Mikado's Government; also a money indemnity of $150,000; which demands were complied with.

The Mikado has notified the Ministers that he will faithfully fulfil all existing treaties and engagements contracted by the Tycoon's Government.

All the foreign ministers were at Yorkohama April 23, and a large number of war vessels of all nationalities.

Timely Energy will Bring Emigration.—We had the pleasure of a call from Rev. Henry Hardie, Bible Agent of the State, last Friday, and spent a few moments in pleasant conversation. Mr. Hardie is travelling over the State, has applied himself diligently to acquiring information of its many undeveloped resources and great advantages for manufacturing, agriculture, soil, mineral, climate, &c., which he has frequently communicated to the public through the press, over the signature of "Itinerant." He has likewise collected materials and information upon all these subjects, enough to compose a "Hand Book of the State," and which, if published, would serve as a guide to inform strangers, in other States and abroad, of the many advantages and inducements North Carolina presents to capitalists, emigrants and settlers, and could not fail to turn the attention of many to the old North State. We commend Mr. Hardie, as well as Mr. Zimmer, whose admirable plan we noticed recently, to the encouragement of the Legislature, when it shall assemble; satisfied as we are, that they are the right men, and on the right track, to induce immigration into the State.

We copy the foregoing from the Statesville American. We unite with that paper in its expression of gratification that Mr. Hardie contemplates such a publication as the one indicated. It will supply a great desideratum and cannot fail to prove a most valuable book. There is no man in the State better qualified for its preparation than Mr. Hardie. His duties have led him into almost every corner of the State, and he has carried with him an observing turn of mind, that has viewed our resources and every object of interest in a practical and utilitarian light. His letters, over the signature of "Itinerant," have excited universal commendation, and they foreshadow the character of the work which, we are glad to see, we are to have from his graphic pen. *Raleigh Sentinel.*

Augusta, May 23.—A dispatch from Lake City, Fla., says that a few days ago nearly two acres on a farm in Hamilton county suddenly sunk to the depth of fifty feet from the surface, the surrounding land filling with water, and submerging the tops of the tallest trees.

The ground is still sinking, and now covers four acres.

The steams and creeks lose themselves in the surrounding country, and force an outlet in this way.

These sinks occur occasionally, but this is the largest and deepest known.

Ink.—A few cloves added to ink will prevent its becoming mouldy, and impart an agreeable perfume.

ALASKA.

So little is known about the newly acquired Russian possessions of the United States, that the following facts relating to them, which we have learned from Mr. Alex. Smith, who was recently connected with the United States revenue cutter Lincoln, will be of interest to our readers. The vessel was one of several dispatched by the American government in July to take formal possession of the new territory. The coast north of Vancouver's Island is lined with an almost continuous chain of islands, which make a sound, or enclosed passage along the shore, varying in width, but affording a safe and pleasant route for steamers. The Lincoln took this inner route.

The town and port of Sitka are on an island of the same name. The harbor is small, and appears to have been selected on account of its convenient location for trading with the Indians. The climate is exceedingly unpleasant, rains and fogs prevailing almost constantly. During three months that the Lincoln was there the sun appeared only on eleven days.

The country is very heavily wooded with large pine and other trees suitable for ship building and lumber. These trees grow down to the very water's edge along the shore of the sound, and so dense is the shrubbery that it is next to impossible to find a place to land. Along the coast the country is cold and inhospitable, but miners, and others who have been in the interior, represent it there as much milder and more pleasant.

Kodiak Island, which lies about 500 miles due west from Sitka, has a very different climate. It is 75 miles long by 50 miles wide. Here vegetation of all kinds flourishes; pasturage abounds for cattle and horses, and any of the vegetables grown in temperate regions thrive. Port Constantine has a most excellent harbor, and is capable of being made a strong naval station, for which, owing to its milder climate, it will undoubtedly be preferred to Sitka.

Kodiak Island being located in the centre of the fishing banks, where cod and other fish abound, must one day become of some importance. Whales also abound here and along the islands which skirt the shore of the peninsula of Alaska. While near Onalaska Island (which is off Cape Alaska) twenty-eight whales were counted in one day. As a whaling ground Mr. Smith thinks this sea and the neighboring islands will be more frequented than formerly, when the Russians strictly forbade whalers coming near the shore, and the Indians from trading with them. Potatoes and all kinds of vegetables, as also beef and mutton being obtainable in abundance at Port Constantine, this will be another inducement for whalers to cruise in that neighborhood.

Coal abounds along the shores of Alaska. On a small island, near the east shore of the peninsula of Alaska, a Russian steamer procured over thirty tons of good fuel, with no other implements than the rude picks and crowbars they had with them. On the Sitka, also, a valuable vein of coal, seven feet thick, has been discovered, and the probability is that it abounds all along the entire coast. This will give an impetus to steam navigation along the north-west coast.

Kodiak Island lies due north from Hawaii about thirty-eight degrees of latitude, and probably, the passage from Honolulu to it can be made in about the average time required to run to San Francisco. It will not be many years before business relations will be opened between Honolulu and Kodiak.

There can be no doubt that copper abounds in the mountains of the late Russian possessions, and probably, the mining of it will soon be commenced. The ore is said to be unusually rich and abundant; if so, this alone will create a considerable commerce and traffic with that country. Now it is open to American enterprise, if there is wealth in its mountains and waters, it will not be long before it is developed. *Honolulu Com. Advertiser.*

London, May 21.—The advices from Rio Janeiro represent that the American Minister, Mr. Webb, urges Brazil and the other belligerent powers to accept the mediation of the United States in their quarrel with Paraguay, and, it is said, he has told the Emperor of Brazil that unless the war is soon ended, the Government of the United States will interfere to prevent further bloodshed. Mr. Webb had sent important despatches, by the United States steamer Wasp, to Mr. Washburne, the United States Minister to Paraguay.

The Wilmington Journal says that market gardening has been prosecuted with unusual success near that city. The Wilmington market shows much improvement in this respect.

A PROFOUND SPEECH.

At a recent meeting in New Grenada, South America, a gentleman, sometime resident in the United States, expressed the hope that the adoption of American institutions would place Columbia on a level with the great Republic of North America. He was himself summarily leveled by the following speech from a fully reconstructed Columbian. We quote from the Panama Star:

"Mr. President: In proposing that we should adopt North American institutions in order that we may rank amongst the most civilized nations of the world, our friend is merely repeating a vulgarism against which I do most solemnly protest. We are represented as an uncivilized people; but, sir, if to do what the Americans have done is to be civilized, then, we are civilized; if to have done it before them is to be ahead of them, then we are at the head of civilization.

For what do the Americans boast of? They have but recently abolished slavery; we have abolished slavery long ago. They have just proclaimed the equality of races, and are trying to hold up the negro; we have proclaimed that equality and held up the negro long ago. They only finished their first civil war, rendered money scarce, and made a paper dollar not worth a dollar. We have had dozens of civil wars; have rendered money scarce, and made a paper dollar not worth a dollar long ago. They are beginning to tear their constitution, impeach their President, set up dictators; we have done all that long ago. They are at last going to the devil as fast as they can; we have gone to the devil long ago."

Senator Wade.—The New York Post, (rep.) referring to the vote on impeachment, says:

"The only disgraceful vote cast on Saturday was that of Mr. Wade, who, with a reckless abandonment of decency and propriety, voted for conviction, and for his own elevation to the Presidency, when it was believed by himself and the other supporters of impeachment that conviction would be obtained by only a single vote. We shall be surprised if Mr. Wade's course in this matter does not drive him out of public life; it has certainly lost him the respect and confidence of all impartial minds."

What Impeachment has Cost.—The cost of the impeachment trial of the President is estimated at four hundred thousand dollars. The probability is it will exceed five hundred thousand. The pay of Gen. Rousseau, summoned from Oregon, netted some nine thousand dollars. Other witnesses cost five thousand dollars each. It is reported that the bill for printing the tickets of admission amounts to six thousand dollars. Thus much are the people taxed, in this single case, to gratify the malice of Thad. Stevens & Co. *Albany Argus.*

A Shrewd Judge.—A rich man made his will, leaving all he had to a company of his fellow-citizens to dispose of, but reserving to his right heir "such a portion as pleases them." The heir having sued the company for his share of the property, the judge inquired whether they wished to carry out the will of the testator, and if so, what provision they proposed making for the heir? "He shall have a tenth part," said they, "and we will retain for ourselves the other nine." "Take, then," said the judge, "the tenth part to yourselves, and leave the rest to the heir; for by the will he is to have what part pleaseth you."

Drunkenness in Scotland.—Last year, the Church of Scotland appointed a committee to inquire into the subject of public houses, as related to drunkenness. That committee report that, as public houses have been reduced in numbers, so has the drunkenness declined, *vice versa*. In forty of the parishes making returns, there are no public houses, and in these parishes the representation is universal, that drunkenness is almost completely unknown.

New Settlers in Virginia.—We learn from the Fredericksburg papers that a portion of the Waller farm in that vicinity has been sold to Mr. Robert Huddleson, of Pennsylvania; that the fair grounds owned by the city of Richmond have been sold to Mr. Albert G. Carver, of Plattsburg, New York, and that one hundred acres of land near Spottsylvania Court-House have been purchased by Mr. Charles Kelk, of England, who is a horticulturist, and intends establishing a nursery and seed and flower garden on a large scale. *Richmond Whig.*

Texas farmers report a loss in the last five months of 22,000 cattle by Mexicans and Indians.

More than four hundred families in London now live in houses erected by the munificence of Mr. Peabody.

NEVER BE IDLE.

Boys and girls should never be idle, but every one should have something to do; and that should be something worth doing. Idleness is terrible in either boys or men. An idle brain is said to be the devil's workshop. It is there that he lays his plans to destroy noble hearts and steady habits. He says it is just as well to spend your time at nothing, as to work at something good. He says it is no harm to steal; and idle people are very apt to do something just as *bad* as stealing, if they do not steal.

But men and boys who are idle *are* thieves. You never thought of *that*, did you? You laugh and say, "I guess there is nothing to think of." Be careful now or you will make a mistake. Does not God give you time? Yes! What for? To be idle? No! To use as he tells you? Yes! How does he tell you to use it? In diligence. Never lose it by being careless. Now if you idle when you ought to work, do you not steal all the time you are idling away? Yes; for you ought to be doing something useful.

An idle boy who steals time is as bad as a boy who steals a knife or an apple. I hope that little boys who read this will not be idle boys. Help your father to plant and hoe corn, read good books, go to Sunday school, bring in wood and chips for your mother, carry some nice bread and berries to the poor sick woman across the road, and then your faces will be rosy and your heart cheerful, and all will love you and soon you shall hear from me again.

UNCLE FRANK.

OUTRAGES UPON AMERICAN CITIZENS IN HAYTI.—A dispatch from Havana, dated Sunday, mentions that six stores of American merchants at Port-au-Prince had been robbed by the troops, and sayst

Salnave threatened to seize the town and burn it to ashes; at the same time he used violent menaces toward the foreign consuls. Many Americans had been shot at in their own windows, and had been forced to seek refuge in the American consulate. Mr. Hollister and his attachees had an interview with President Salnave and General Delorme; they demanded protection, but were received defiantly and with threats. The American minister at once sent a dispatch to Havana for some American man-of-war to go his assistance. He also sent to Jamaica for a British war steamer, and, in compliance with his request, the British steam gunboat Phebe had sailed for Port-au-Prince.

AN AUTHENTIC ANECDOTE OF A DOG.—A favorite hound, belonging to an old hunter, came to his master one morning when he was engaged in chopping wood in the forest, and by various intelligible signs persuaded his owner to follow him to a thicket, some little distance off in the woods. The hunter, on following his dog, found there a small and very feeble fawn, entangled in some vines and brambles so that it was impossible for it to extricate itself. The unfortunate fawn was carried to the house and fed upon milk; but the hound, who was ever ready to hunt and pull down the wild deer in the forest, seemed to understand that he had saved this little animal's life. He made it share his bed at night, and through the day was ever on the lookout to defend or aid it, till the rest of the pack of hounds learned to know it, and to understand that they were not to molest their companion's pet.

The Famine and Pestilence in Algeria has, it is stated, destroyed one hundred thousand Arabs within the last six months. The sufferings of the people are as horrible as those of the inhabitants of the Italian cities in the middle ages. A plague-like disease, as is usual in seasons of famine, afflicts both man and beast. Two French missionaries have arrived in New York for the purpose of obtaining aid and relief from the citizens of the United States.

TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS.—It is now stated on good authority that Chief Justice Chase has positively decided to proceed with the trial of Jefferson Davis on the 3d of June. The United States Circuit Court has adjourned to that date. *Richmond Dispatch.*

PROFITABLE CROP.—There is a gentleman living in Southampton who planted this year ten acres in strawberries. A few days since he contracted to sell them to a New York merchat for $10,000, he to pick and ship them. This is what we would call a profitable crop, and would advise our farmers to turn their attention to raising them as well as tobacco. *Petersburg (Va.) Express.*

Every garden should have a well assorted bed of useful herbs, such as sage, mint, balm, and other perennial herbs. There are also several medicinal herbs which may be planted with much advantage to the cultivator.

A SERMON CUT SHORT.

Many years since, there lived in Virginia a Baptist preacher named B——. Though uneducated, he was a sound thinker and an eloquent speaker, and no minister had a more devoted flock. It was the custom, during the inclement season, to hold meetings at the residence of members, and once or twice during the winter, at the house of the preacher. For many years, it was observed that B—— neither preached nor conducted the meetings, when held at his house, but secured the services of some neighboring minister. He was often pressed for an explanation without success; but finally, in response to the importunities of some of his flock, gave the following: "When I was much younger than now—in fact, not long after the commencement of my ministrations—I held a meeting at my own house. It being customary for many of the congregation to remain for dinner, Mrs. B—— sent our negro boy, Tim, to neighbor Paul's for some butter. Tim returned and located himself, standing on one foot at a time, on the outskirts of the congregation. Being well warmed up in my sermon, thinking neither of Tim nor his errand, but only of the most successful mode of pressing upon my hearers one of my strongest arguments, I demanded, with all the energy in my power: "And what did Paul say?" Tim, at the top of his little, squeaking voice, exclaimed, as Tim only could have done: "He thed you couldn't git any more butter till you paid for what you'd got!" This brought down the house, and cut short one of the finest efforts of my early ministry. Since then, I have kept my preaching disconnected from my domestic affairs."

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The stories about Chief Justice Chase and the Presidency are finally coming into some tangible shape. He has formally put himself into the hands of his friends, and said that, while he is not a candidate, he cannot object to the use of his name, and will run if nominated by the Conservatives. The movement in his behalf seems to originate in Philadelphia.

Mr. John Naglee, of Prince William county, Va., has, through his counsel, Messrs. J. J. Bright and J. N. Oliver, of this city, brought suit against Secretary Stanton for trespass, in taking possession of his farm, destroying his crop, stock, &c., in 1865, after hostilities between the North and South had closed. Damages are laid at $50,000.

LIBERAL.—Bishop Beckwith, of the Episcopal Church, has decided to take up his residence in Macon, Georgia, and the citizens have already subscribed over $7,000 for the purpose of buying and furnishing a house for him. They intend to raise $10,000.

NEBRASKA FARMING.—Two men in Cadiz, Ohio, have bought a whole township, 23 040 acres, in Stanton county, Nebraska, and will cultivate it as a farm. Their residence will be put in the centre, with streets laid out and an avenue around the whole estate, lined with the Osage hedge. "This," says a correspondent, "is only a sample of our Nebraska farming."

A little boy, about two years old, son of H. S. Redfield, Esq., of Rochester, fell from a window on Tuesday and struck upon a brick pavement twenty-five feet below. No one saw him fall, but his mother, attracted by a moan, went to the spot and found him partially insensible. He soon recovered, and it was found, upon examination, that although he was somewhat bruised no bones were broken.

Beans are one of the healthiest, most nutritious, and certainly the cheapest articles of food. Plant plenty for winter use, in addition to the usual summer beans. They like good soil, though poor soil is generally palmed off upon them.

I say, Jones, how is it your wife dresses so magnificently, and you always appear out of your elbows? Jones, (impressively and significantly,) "you see, Thompson, my wife dresses according to the Gazette of Fashion, and I according to my Ledger."

We learn, from the Wilson Plaindealer, that a plot to assassinate several of the first citizens of Washington, N. C., originating with one Hiram Stilley, a white leader and associate of negroes, was frustrated by an honest negro, on Thursday night of last week.

Bishop Beckwith has decided to take up his residence in Macon, Ga., and the citizens have already subscribed over $7,000 for the purpose of buying and furnishing a house for him. They intend to raise $10,000.

Negotiations are going on in Canada with a view of renewing the reciprocity treaty with the United States.

The money to be invested in building in Boston this year is estimated at 15 millions.

PIANO TUNING.

AN experienced and careful Piano Tuner will receive orders by mail, from the Country as well as from Town, and stop about the middle of July at such places from which orders have been received. Send orders immediately. Terms reasonable.

Address PIANO AGENT,
Box 95, Charlotte, N. C.
May 27. 40—

STEAM CARDING MACHINES,

Eight miles north of Hillsborough, and one and a half east of Cedar Grove.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old customers that he expects to commence Carding by the 10th of June next. He also desires to return his sincere thanks for the reasonable portion of patronage that were pleased to favor him with last season. The Wool should be well cleaned and freed from tare, and one pound of clean grease to ten pounds of wool, if the wool be short, or if the wool be very long, one pound of grease to twelve of wool is sufficient.

Prices for carding, 12½ cents per pound for white wool, and 15 cents for mixed, if mixed when brought to the machine; if mixed at the machine five cents will be added. If the wool is tolled, one fifth will be charged.

ALEX. WILKERSON.
May 27. 40—3w

ON SALE.

4000 lbs. BACON.
1000 lbs. Lard.
50 bbs. Flour,
500 bushels Corn.

WANTED TO BUY.

10,000 Bushels of Wheat.
1,000 Bushels Corn,
10,000 lbs. Bacon,
50 bbs. Flour.
In Trade—Greenbacks, or Gold, or Silver.
BROWN & CO.
May 20. 39—

IN OUR OWN SHELL
AT HILLSBOROUGH.

WILL open this week thousands of dollars worth of NEW GOODS, as we did last week.

They say Goods have gone up in New York. We have been buying up stock for years, and are now selling by day and by night, at retail and at auction, the largest stock of Goods ever offered. Reason why, because we are ready to sell, and you to buy.

BROWN & CO.
May 6. 37—

SATURDAY, the 16th of MAY,
AND AT
MAY COURT,

WE will sell as many NEW and SEASONABLE GOODS, with some Fresh Stock, as you have Green Backs or produce orders to pay for.

BROWN & CO.
May 13. 38—

AUCTION NOTICE.

WILL sell, on SATURDAY, May 16th, and during MAY COURT, a large line of Goods.

BROWN & CO.
May 13. 38—

NEW GOODS.

I AM now opening a General Assortment of Goods, at prices to suit these hard times, for cash and barter.

JAMES WEBB, JR.
May 16. 39—

JUST RECEIVED!

250 REAMS Wrapping Paper of best quality, which will be sold at Manufacturer's Price.

E. H. POGUE.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

THE circulation of the Weekly Sun, always very large, has of late so increased that it may be called universal. It is shedding its light for all, in all sections—north, east, south and west. Its intercourse with the South, which was necessarily interrupted during the war, has been again resumed, and the evidences of public appreciation from that quarter are multiplying every day. When honest efforts are put forth, as in the "Weekly Sun," to meet the demand for a reliable weekly record of events and an entertaining vehicle of light literature, which, while it instructs and pleases, aims to promote virtue as well as intelligence, and to exclude every line of an impure and immoral tendency, it is cheering to receive such evidences of public appreciation as are coming to us from all parts of the country.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one copy for one year,	$1 50
Club of six copies, one year,	8 00
Club of twelve copies, one year,	15 00
Club of fifteen copies, one year,	18 00
Club of twenty copies, one year,	22 00
Club of twenty-five copies, one year,	25 00

Postmasters will always act as agents for persons in the neighborhood of their respective offices, and forward orders and cash under the authority of the Department. The safest mode of remitting subscriptions is by draft or Post office orders.

Address A. S. ABELL & CO.,
Sun Iron Building, Baltimore, Md.
May 18, 39—

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes everyone will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON
No. 165 So. 2nd St., Williamsburg, N. Y.
May 7. 37—13

INFORMATION.

INFORMATION guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, &c., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charges by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
823 Broadway, New York.
September 18. 03—

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

☞ A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar St., New York.
May 8. 38—12

PAINT, Varnish, White-wash and Brushes, at the DRUG STORE.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

☞ Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOMAS F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York
April 18. 33—12

SPRING AND SUMMER,
1868.
NEW GOODS!! LOW PRICES!!!

MY recent purchases, enable me to offer to the Public, a

VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

at low figures. If you want Cutlery, Crockery, Ladies and Gents' Shoes and Hats, Ready-made Clothing, Fancy Prints, Ladies' Fine Dress Goods of the latest style, and Notions, at prices that cannot fail to please, call on

A. M. LOWE,
At the Old Drug Store, on the Corner, North East the Court House, Hillsborough.
April, 15. 34—

FRESH AND NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a full Stock of Drugs and Medicines.

Letter, Note, and Legal Envelopes, and Cap Paper, Steel Pens, Fabey Lead Pencils, Pen Holders, Toilet Soap, Colognes, Pomades, Hair Oils, Hdkf. Extracts, Lubin's Genuine Extracts, Fish Hooks, A large lot Tooth & Brushes, a splendid assortment of Pocket Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Pipes, &c. &c.

Call at the DRUG STORE.
March 11 1868. 36—

WANTED.

I WANT to buy RAGS, OLD COPPER AND BRASS, either for Cash or Trade. I want, in exchange for Goods,

Beeswax, Flaxseed,
Old Castings, Lead,
Zinc, Flour,
Bacon, Corn,

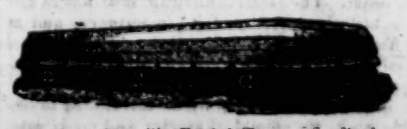
and all kinds of country produce.

E. H. POGUE.
Feb. 12, 25—

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is still doing business on Wake street, between King and Tryon, and keeps on hand and makes to order, any discription of Furniture.

Upholstering done with neatness, Gilt Mouldings for picture frames. Walnut and common wood Coffins on hand, and furnished at short notice.



Also Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases of all sizes on hand. A Hearse for Funeral occasions. Burials in Town and country strictly attended to.

CHARLES S. COOLEY.
Hillsborough, April 14th, 1868. 33

Agents Wanted for the
LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS,
By FRANK H. ALFRIEND, of Richmond.

THIS is the only full, authentic and OFFICIAL history of the Life and Public Services of the great Southern leader. Mr. Alfriend has had the co-operation and assistance of the leading Confederate officials in the preparation of this work, as will be apparent to all on examination. Send for specimen pages and circulars with terms.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
May 6. 37—4w

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.

CHARLES M. STIEFF,

Manufacturer of

First Premium Grand and Square Pianos,

Factories 84 and 86 Camden street, and 45 and 47 Perry street.

Office and Warerooms, No. 7 N. Liberty street, above Baltimore street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

ALL of our Pianos are of the Grand scale, with A-graffe treble and Ivory fronts, and have all the latest improvements, and fully warranted for five years.

Second hand Pianos and Parlor Organs always on hand, from $50 to $300.

I respectfully refer to the following persons, who have our Pianos in use:

Gen. Robert E. Lee, Lexington, Va.; Gen. Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.; Rev. C. B. Riddick, Kittrell's Springs, N. C.; Willis J. Palmer, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Branson, Farrar & Co., and P. F. Pescud, of Raleigh, and Capt. Henry Richards, of Hillsborough, N. C.

For terms and further particulars apply to

Prof. CHARLES O. PAPE,
Agent for Hillsborough.

November 27. 16-13m

FOR SALE.

50 DOZEN Cans Fresh Peaches, 3 lb. Cans (quarts,) at $4,00 per dozen.

15 DOZEN Cans Fresh Peaches, 6 lb. Cans (3 quarts,) at $8.00 per dozen.

Also Cherries, and Blackberries. By

E. H. POGUE.

Feb. 18. 29—

NEW WAREHOUSE!

HOLLAND'S WAREHOUSE,

DANVILLE, VA.

Sales Every Day except SUNDAY.

THIS Warehouse was built last year, on the latest and most approved plan, and is now being Greatly Enlarged, and conveniently arranged for receiving and delivering Tobacco.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage during the last year, we pledge our patrons that it shall be our steady purpose to meet the wants and wishes of all who patronize this Warehouse.

☞ We give checks on the Bank for all Tobacco sold by us.

S. H. HOLLAND & CO.

Danville, Va., April 1868. 34—

WAFFLE Irons for Stoves, all sizes, cheap at

E. H. POGUE'S.

March 18. 30—

FRESH ARRIVALS.

February 1st, 1868.

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.

JAVA Coffee, Laguayra Coffee, Rio Coffee, Syrup, Cider Vinegar, Bacon, Lard and Salted Beef.

KEROSINE and Aurora Oil, Lamps, Chimneys and Wicks.

HORSE Collars, Trace Chains, Axes, Hoes, Drawing Knives, Steel Hoes, Steel Forks, Spades, Long and Short Handle Shovels, Sole and Upper Leather, Roe Herring.

All kinds of produce taken for goods the year round.

WANTED.

I particularly want now. Shelled Oats, Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Cabbage, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Beef, Mutton, and anything else to eat.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

February 18. 25—

Agents Wanted for

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY

OF THE WAR,

Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results.

By HON. ALEXANDER STEPHENS.

A Book for all Sections and all Parties.

THIS great work presents the only complete and impartial analysis of the Causes of the War yet published, and gives those interior lights and shadows of the great conflict only known to those high officers who watched the flood-tide of revolution from its fountain springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the Confederacy.

To a public that has been surfeited with apparently similar productions, we promise a change of fare, both agreeable and salutary, and an intellectual treat of the highest order. The Great American War has at last found a historian worthy of its importance, and at whose hands it will receive that moderate, candid and impartial treatment which truth and justice so urgently demand.

The intense desire every where manifested to obtain this work, its official character and ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published.

One Agent in Easton, Pa., reports 72 subscribers in three days.

One in Boston, Mass, 103 subscribers in four days.

One in Memphis, Tenn. 106 subscribers in five days.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work, with Press notices of advance sheets, &c.

Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
26 South 7th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

April 29. 36—4w

COOKING STOVES!!

FRESH Arrival of Western Empire and Buck's Patent Cooking Stoves! They are in every respect first class Stoves, and are warranted to give satisfaction. For Sale LOW for Cash or good Produce.

E. H. POGUE,
Hillsborough.

WILLIAM WHITAKER, Specie. RICHARD N. TAYLOR, Par. General Partner.

RICHARD N. TAYLOR,

WHOLESALE GROCERY AND Commission Merchant,

Corner Craven & South Front Sts.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Refers to J. M. Conway, 15 Park Place, New York, Wygant & Hoest, 66 Dey Street, " James S. Woodward's Sons, 28 North Front Street, Philadelphia, W. B. Gulick & George W. Swepson, Nat Bank, Raleigh, N. C. R. M. Gates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

December 4. 17—

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

AND FRESH CHEAP GOODS COMING IN EVERY WEEK.

FOR THE LADIES.

CALICOES, Plaids, American and French De Lanes, Superior Black and Colored Alpaca Empress Cloths, Lustres, Oriental, Armures, Cloaks, Shawls, Flannels, White and Checked Muslins, White and Colored Tarletons, Ribbons, Kid and other Gloves and Gauntlets, Collars and Cuffs, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Jet Ornaments and Jet Trimmings, Shoes, Gaiters, Hats, Bonnets, &c. &c. &c.

FOR GENTS.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Hats, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cassimers, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Drills, Boots, Shoes, Cravats, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c. &c. &c.

FOR COACH MAKERS.

Linseed Oil, Varnish, White Lead (dry and in oil,) Paints, &c. Enamelled Cloths, Drills, Ducks, Oil Cloths.

FOR SHOE MAKERS.

Leather of all kinds, and everything used in making Boots and Shoes.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Kerosine and Aurora Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, Burners, and Oil.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 28. 07—

THE COMMON SENSE SEWING MACHINE.

PRICE $20,000.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. Agt.
For Orange County.

Sept. 24. 07—

THERMOMETERS.

2 DOZEN, just received, by Express.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 24. 07—

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED,

A FRESH SUPPLY, at the

DRUG STORE.

February 12. 26—

CABBAGE SEED,

AND a variety of other Garden Seed. For sale by

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

February 12. 25—

PERUVIAN GUANO,

10,000 POUNDS, fresh and pure, now in store,

and for sale cheap, for cash only.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

October 9. 09—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

THE subscribers desire to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened an establishment for the manufacture of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

and every thing usually kept in their line of business. They intend to make good work out of good materials, and sell at reasonable rates for money, or country produce delivered when the work is taken from the establishment.

They will be found in the front room of the Hedgpeth Hotel, (remember the place,) ready at all times to attend to repairs, or anything else needed in their line of business.

They earnestly solicit persons to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are confident they will be able to please, both in quality and price.

A. HEDGPETH.

January 29. 34—

W. A. Gattis, & Co.

Dealers in Confectioneries, Family Groceries, &c. &c.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE undersigned are still at the old CONFECTIONERY STAND,

where they will be pleased to serve their customers and the public generally. Will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

Confectionaries, Candies,
Nuts, Raisins,
Figs, Sardines,
Lobsters, Oysters,
Salmons, Pickles, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Pepper and Spice,
Ginger, Powder and Shot,
Snuff, Tobacco, Herrings, &c. &c.

ALSO,

We invite all to call and see us—the prices shall be right. We will take all kinds of country produce in exchange for goods.

W. A. GATTIS & Co.

August 14. 01—

HILLSBOROUGH CHEAP CASH AND BARTER STORE.

New Goods,

NOW READY

Cheaper than Jew or Gentile,

AT

Wholesale and Retail.

Country Merchants, will be supplied at fair rates.

JAMES WEBB, Jun.

Oct. 3. 87—

A BEAUTIFUL White Kerosene Oil in one and five gallon Tin Cans, at the DRUG STORE.

WALKING Canes, at the DRUG STORE.

IF YOU want a good smoke, go to the DRUG STORE.

A FULL line of Paints and Dye Stuffs, at the DRUG STORE.

WHEATON'S and other Itch Ointment, at the DRUG STORE.

FISH Hooks and Lines, Marbles &c. at the DRUG STORE.

A FINE Assortment of Pipes and Stems, some very fine, at the DRUG STORE.

YOU will find a pretty lot of Jewelry, at the DRUG STORE.

SEWING Machine Oil, a superior article, at the DRUG STORE.

April 11. 85—

A FINE and full Assortment of Pocket & Scissors, at the DRUG STORE.

POMATUMS, Hair Oils, Colognes and Extracts for the Handkerchief, at the DRUG STORE.

RAZORS, Razor Straps and Shaving Brushes, at the DRUG STORE.

HAIR Brushes, Pocket, Round, Fine and Dressing Combs, at the DRUG STORE.

KEROSENE Lamps, Shades, Wicks, Burners and Chimneys, at the DRUG STORE.

CAP, Letter, Bill, Note and Legal Paper—Note and Letter Envelopes, at the DRUG STORE.

POCKET Books and Port Monie Pocket Memorandum Books, at the DRUG STORE.

A GREAT variety of Tooth and Nail Brushes, and Toilet Soap, Honey Soap and Shaving, at the DRUG STORE.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.

WE have just received a full and complete stock of Drugs and Medicines, which will be sold low for cash. Call and see the prices, at the

DRUG STORE,
Cain's Corner.

April 11th. 32—

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

I AM now receiving my first instalment of FALL GOODS,

which I will sell cheap for Cash or Barter.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 8. 05—

TEA.

GREEN TEA, fresh supply, better than usual.

J. WEBB, Jr.

YOUR CREDIT IS GONE.

I HAVE sold some friends goods to be paid for in 30 and 60 days, and unless you pay me at once, my credit is gone, and yours is not good enough to buy more.

Most of my goods are bought at 30 days time, and the old fogy time of 6 and 12 months will ruin you and myself, so please haste up to my relief.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 18. 06—

NEW FALL GOODS.

SEPTEMBER, 1867.

I NOW have the best Stock of Goods I ever had and prices are lower than they have been since the war, which I offer, for

CASH,

DRIED FRUIT,
RAGS,
FLOUR,

any thing else you wish to trade with.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 18. 06—

LOOK OUT.

VIRGINIA BELL SNUFF and Carolina Bell Snuff For sale by

W. A. GATTIS & CO.

BARRELS! BARRELS!!

300 FLOUR Barrels, wanted.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

07—

GUANO,

THE PURE PERUVIAN,

WILL be on hand the latter part of this week.

JAMES WEBB Jr.

Oct. 2. 87—

STONEWARE! STONEWARE!!

A [illegible] W. A. Gattis & Co.

Oct. 2. 87—

TWO BARBERS TAR for sale in quantities to suit at the DRUG STORE.

8186. 1868.

SPRING TRADE!

THE undersigned, returning his thanks to the Merchants and others, who have favored him with their patronage, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he is now able to make a further reduction in the wholesale prices of

TIN WARE,

and by using the best material and availing himself of the use of the most improved Machinery, he offers TIN WARE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, of superior quality to any manufactured elsewhere in the State.

He still offers to take in exchange any kind of good barter, but does not want to sell Tin Ware, or anything else, on time.

E. H. POGUE.
Hillsborough, N. C.

ON SALE.

12 KEGS Nails, by the Keg.
21 Boxes Snuff, Virginia Bells,
200 Bales to box, $15 00 per box,
or 10 cents per bale.
Sheet Iron at 11 cents per pound,
Russia Sheet Iron at 20 cents per pound.
Sheet Zinc at 20 cents per pound.
300 lbs. best Leaf Lard.
300 lbs. Sugars, assorted,
100 lbs. best Soda.
200 lbs. Coffee, best Rio,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
1 box of very fine Chewing Tobacco.
For Sale by

E. H. POGUE.
Hillsborough.

Feb. 18. 29—

COOKING STOVES.

A GOOD assortment constantly kept on Sale Cheap. Special attention invited to Buck's Patent, the best stove in the market, warranted to give satisfaction in every instance.

Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture [illegible] $30,00
Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture No. 7 $35,00
Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture No. 8 $40,00.

Will take Cash, or good Barter.

E. H. POGUE.
Hillsborough.

Feb 18. 29—

FRUITS, NUTS AND CANDIES.

JUST received fresh

ORANGES, LEMONS,
NUTS, RAISINS,

FIGS in large and small boxes. A full assortment Candies, Pickels, Crackers, Sardines, &c. &c., at the DRUG STORE.

February, 27. 28—

NOTICE TO TANNERS AND PAINTERS.

JUST received, best quality of TANNER'S AND LINSEED OIL.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 9th. 08—

PURE RYE WHISKEY,
Apple Brandy,
French Brandy,
Port Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Gin, for Medical purposes, at the DRUG STORE.

CLOVER AND LUCERNE SEED. We will have Clover and Lucerne Seed in a few days at the DRUG STORE.

BLUE STONE, at the DRUG STORE.

CONGRESS WATER, at the DRUG STORE

MACE, Nutmegs, Cloves, Spice, Cinnamon, Ginger and Pepper at the DRUG STORE.

KEROSINE Lamp Chimneys, at the DRUG STORE.

THE BEST TONIC in use, Elixer of Peruvian Bark with Protoxide of Iron, at the DRUG STORE.

September 12. 64—

TO TANNERS.

want ligh. UPPER LEATHER.

I will sell it for you, or I will give Goods for it. Tanner's Oil, &c.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

August 28. 03—

WANTED.

GOOD and Dry Hides, in Exchange for Shoes

JAMES WEBB, Jun.

Oct. 24. 40—

TO THE LADIES.

WE have received a lot of Steven & Howe's Family Dyes, for dying Ribbons, Silk and Worsted Dresses, and other light goods. Also Soap Powders, for washing the same. Call and see samples, at the DRUG STORE.

April 11th 32—

The HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER

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